

### Remarks

Claims 1-18 are at issue. Claims 1-18 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Blinn et al (US 5,897,622) in view of Alexander (US 6,732,331 B1).

### General Comments

The Examiner has continued to cite Blinn. The only logical analogy here is that the dynamic page generator is the equivalent of the "BizDocument" and the actions related to the BizDocument. The database module or the order processing module in this analogy is the BizComponent. However, the goal of Blinn is to display an online catalog or store (See abstract). Whereas the present application is directed to an architecture of reusable components that may be used for multiple applications. (See paragraphs 0026, 0028 of the published application)

The Examiner has added Alexander to the rejection stating that XMS styles sheets may be used for presentation of data. XSL is eXtensible Stylesheet Language. XSL has to do with the how a web page looks when it is displayed and this layout is independent of the data being displayed. XSL is not XML as required by the claims. The XML discussed in Alexander is just another data source. So Alexander does not teach how to convert the HTML structure of Blinn's dynamic page generator into XML. Nor would this make any sense, since Blinn's output is to a browser for display and browsers inherently use HTML not XML. It might be possible to use the present invention in combination with XMS to display the data from the BizDocument, but that is not the goal of the present invention. The present invention's goal is sharing data in different formats between different computer systems that use different hierarchical formats.

Finally, Blinn is concerned with presenting dynamically generated HTML pages for on-line Merchants. (See Abstract) As a result, Blinn uses HTML structures (Col. 6, lines 47-48) which makes their process more complicated and less flexible than the present application. The present application is concerned with converting between

different data structures to allow different applications to share data. As a result, the present invention is built around XML statements in the BizDocument (Paragraph 0023).

Claim 1 requires that the BizDocument contain XML. This is not shown in the prior art. The Examiner has added Alexander to the rejection stating that XMS styles sheets may be used for presentation of data. XSL is eXtensible Stylesheet Language. XSL has to do with the how a web page looks when it is displayed and this layout is independent of the data being displayed. XSL is not XML as required by the claims. The XML discussed in Alexander is just another data source. So Alexander does not teach how to convert the HTML structure of Blinn's dynamic page generator into XML. Nor would this make any sense, since Blinn's output is to a browser for display and browsers inherently use HTML not XML. It might be possible to use the present invention in combination with XMS to display the data from the BizDocument, but that is not the goal of the present invention. The present invention's goal is sharing data in different formats between different computer systems that use different hierarchical formats. Claim 1 is allowable.

Claim 2 requires that the system be able of creating BixComponents. The most obvious analogy of the BizComponents is the database module and order processing module. These modules are fixed in Blinn. Claim 2 is allowable.

Claims 3-14 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

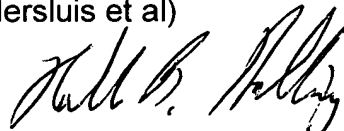
Claim 15 requires that the BizDocument, BixComponent and BizDriver include XML. Alexander does not anticipate this claim since it only shows XML as a data store like a database. Claim 15 is allowable.

Claims 16-18 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Prompt reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Vandersluis et al)

By 

Attorney for the Applicant

Dale B. Halling

Phone: (719) 447-1990

Fax: (719) 447-9815

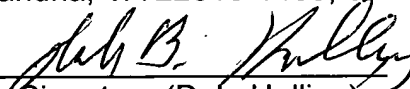
Reg. No. 38,170

Customer No. 25,007

I hereby certify that an Response is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on:

8/29/05

Date

  
Signature (Dale Halling)

# XSL



```
<script> </script> <NOSCRIPT> <A
doubleclick.net/jump/N3371.Internet.com/B1636840.6;abr=!ie4;abr=!ie5;sz=300x250;ord=1514281910?">
<IMG
doubleclick.net/ad/N3371.Internet.com/B1636840.6;abr=!ie4;abr=!ie5;sz=300x250;ord=1514281910?"
BORDER=0 WIDTH=300 HEIGHT=250 ALT="Click Here"></A> </NOSCRIPT>
```

Last modified: Tuesday, January 21, 2003

Short for *Extensible Style Language*, a specification for separating style from content when creating HTML or XML pages. The specifications work much like templates, allowing designers to apply single style documents to multiple pages. XSL is the second style specification to be offered by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) ([www.w3c.org](http://www.w3c.org)). The first, called Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), is similar to XSL but does not include two major XSL's innovations -- allowing developers to dictate the way Web pages are printed, and specifications allowing one to transfer XML documents across different applications. W3C released the first draft of XSL in August 1998, and promotes the specifications as helpful to the Web's speed, accessibility, and maintenance.

# XSL

Last modified: Tuesday, January 21, 2003